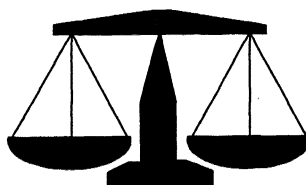


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JUL 30 2002

**A SUMMARY OF SELECTED BILLS
TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED**

**By The
91st General Assembly
Second Regular Session**



**Prepared By
Office of State Courts Administrator
July 2002**

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INTRODUCTION

In their role of interpreting the statutes of Missouri, judges have a potential interest in almost any bill enacted. However, for this synopsis certain bills have been selected which appear to have a direct impact on the workload or procedures of the courts, or which appear likely to come to the attention of the courts within a short time. Some bills, which may provide for specific types of cases which are expected to be of low volume and therefore not of general interest, have not been included in this summary.

The individual summaries cover the major points of the bills or those sections that affect the courts, but they do not address every issue in each bill and should not be read as a substitute for reading the bill in the context of the entire chapter in the statutes.

Because of the disparate provisions in many of the bills, they have not been arranged by subject matter, but in numerical order. A table of contents is provided at the front of this document.

Bills become effective August 28, 2002, unless otherwise indicated. We have indicated the date signed on those bills with an emergency clause.

For a copy of any bill, please direct your request to:

Senate Bill Room
State Capitol
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

House Post Office
State Capitol
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Staff of the Office of State Courts Administrator are willing to assist you in obtaining further information about any of the legislation.

SENATE BILLS

CCS HCS SS #2 SB 650 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR SEXUAL OFFENSES

This bill removes the statute of limitations for the crimes of forcible rape, attempted forcible rape, forcible sodomy and attempted forcible sodomy. 556.036, RSMo (This is identical to HB 1037)

SB 675 ELECTIONS

(Section 115.157) - Certain individuals are exempted from the public disclosure of their residential addresses.

"2. Any person working as an undercover officer of a local, state or federal law enforcement agency, persons in witness protection programs, and victims of domestic violence and abuse who have received orders of protection pursuant to chapter 455, RSMo, shall be entitled to apply to the circuit court having jurisdiction in his or her county of residence to have the residential address on his or her voter registration records closed to the public if the release of such information could endanger the safety of the person. Any person working as an undercover agent or in a witness protection program shall also submit a statement from the chief executive officer, as defined in subsection 2 of section 590.100, RSMo, of the agency under whose direction he or she is serving. The petition to close the residential address shall be incorporated into any petition for protective order provided by circuit clerks pursuant to chapter 455, RSMo. If satisfied that the person filing the petition meets the qualifications of this subsection, the circuit court shall issue an order to the election authority to keep the residential address of the voter a closed record and the address may be used only for the purposes of administering elections pursuant to this chapter.....Any voter who no longer qualifies pursuant to this subsection to have his or her residential address as a closed record shall notify the circuit court. Upon such notification, the circuit court shall void the order closing the residential address and so notify the election authority."

(Section 115.195) - Certain local officials are required to provide monthly information on deceased persons, new felons and newly adjudged incapacitated persons to the election authority and the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is responsible for notifying the election authority, in which the deceased person, felon or incapacitated person resides or resided.

This bill also limits the state's allowable fee for processing certain adoption documents to \$100 per child per adoption, or per multiple children adopted at the same time. Current law allows a fee of \$10 per document. (See also SB 923) 28.160, 115.013, 115.081, 115.083, 115.085, 115.087, 115.089, 115.095, 115.097, 115.099, 115.101, 115.122, 115.123, 115.127, 115.133, 115.135, 115.137, 115.151, 115.157, 115.159, 115.160, 115.162, 115.163, 115.179, 115.195, 115.225, 115.233, 115.237, 115.277, 115.279, 115.283, 115.284, 115.287, 115.291, 115.365, 115.367, 115.409, 115.417, 115.419, 115.427, 115.429, 115.433, 115.439, 115.453, 115.493, 115.507, 115.607, 115.613 and 115.755, RSMo

CCS HS HCS SCS SB 712 TERRORISM

This bill contains numerous provisions relating to terrorism including: creates the Joint Committee on Terrorism, Bioterrorism, and Homeland Security to be composed of seven members of the House and seven members of the Senate; provides new definitions for terrorism-related terms; permits the Department of Health and Senior Services to waive the registration and record keeping requirements regarding narcotic drugs during a declared emergency; and defines "hazardous materials" and prohibits the transportation of such materials in, through, or within 300 feet of any highway tunnel in the state. Violators will be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor for first offenses and a Class A misdemeanor for

subsequent offenses. The bill imposes a Class A misdemeanor on violators of transporting hazardous materials law; adds an individual's exposure to a specific peril of death due to a terrorist event to the list of circumstances during which probate may begin early; provides that it will be sufficient to presume a person dead at any time after that person was exposed to a specific peril of death, even if five years have not yet elapsed (the current law); repeals and reenacts wiretapping law with expanded authority to allow wiretapping for felony crimes and terrorist threats; and creates the crime of water contamination when a person knowingly introduces any dangerous agent or substance into any waters or water supply with the purpose of causing death or serious injury. Violation of this section is a Class B felony. The bill adds the theft of ammonium nitrate to the definition of stealing; adds to the prohibited weapons list an explosive, incendiary, or poison substance or material; expands the crime of money laundering to include currency transactions that are conducted or attempted in order to promote or aid the carrying on of criminal activity to further terrorism; and expands the crime of making a terrorist threat to include the communication of a threat to cause an incident involving danger to life or a false belief or fear that an incident has occurred. A new intent provision is also added for when a threat is made with criminal negligence with regard to the risk of causing the evacuation, quarantine, or closure of a building or other facility. Violators will be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. The bill expands the crime of making a false report to include reporting false information about an incident that is about to occur; creates the crime of "supporting terrorism" if a person supports any organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization (violation is a Class C felony); and changes the crime of "spreading disease to livestock or animals" to "agroterrorism" and includes crops and poultry along with livestock. 44.010, 44.023, 190.500, 306.124, 307.177, 407.472, 473.697, 490.620, 542.400, 542.402, 542.404, 542.406, 542.408, 542.410, 542.412, 542.414, 542.416, 542.418, 542.420, 542.422, 570.030, 571.020, 574.105, 574.115, 575.080, 578.008 and 610.021

SCS/SBs 727 & 703 TINTED WINDOWS

Revises the statute relating to tinted vehicle windows. 307.173, RSMo (Similar to HB 1386 & 1038)

This bill has an emergency clause and was signed by the governor on 2/14/02.

CCS HCS SB 758 SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION/SEX OFFENSES

This legislation makes changes in sex offender registration provisions (Megan's Law, prohibits post-conviction bail for the crimes of first-degree statutory rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault, deviate sexual assault, sexual abuse, and first-degree statutory sodomy, and adds felonious restraint to the list of offenses required to be registered in the Sexual Offender Registry). 430.540, 547.170, 589.400, and 589.410, RSMo (There are similar provisions in SB 1070 and SB 969.)

HCS SS SCS SB 840 HOME IMPROVEMENT DAMAGES

Revises the statute of limitations and adds economic loss damages for home improvements. The ten-year statute of limitations remains the same. Currently, the time period begins to run at completion of the improvement. However, if an occupancy permit is issued, the act provides that the ten-year statute of limitations will commence on the date the occupancy permit is issued. 516.097, RSMo

SS SCS SB 884 PAYDAY LOANS

This legislation modifies the interest and fees charged in payday loans. The bill also provides that a person does not commit the crime of passing a bad check unless the person closes the checking account on which the loan was made before the loan is paid back or the person stops payment on the check. 408.500, RSMo

SB 895 FINANCIAL SERVICES

This legislation makes a number of changes related to financial institutions and services involving financial institutions.

The legislation also provides that no person, other than the cardholder, shall disclose more than the last five digits of a credit card or debit card on a sales receipt. It shall also be an unlawful practice to use a scanning device or reencoder to obtain information from a credit card with the intent to defraud the cardholder, issuer or merchant. The first violation of this bill is an infraction. Every subsequent violation is a Class A misdemeanor. The effective date of the bill is January 1, 2003, and shall apply to machines placed into service after that date. Machines existing before January 1, 2003 become subject to the bill on January 1, 2005. The bill also provides the venue for prosecution of the fraudulent use of a credit or debit card.

The legislation modifies the duty of a financial institution regarding liens made in enforcing child support awards. The bill requires the financial institution to notify the division of child support which, in turn, notifies the non-custodial parent. Currently, the financial institution is responsible for notifying the non-custodial parent. The bill also permits the financial institution to retain surrendered funds in escrow pending a hearing if the non-custodial parent challenges the lien. The department of revenue must set up a database for child support liens on cars, watercraft and manufactured homes that can be accessed by lienholders, dealers and buyers to determine if there is an existing lien (Section 454.516).

The legislation makes it a crime to use a credit device to pay property taxes and to knowingly cancel the charges or payment without just cause (Section 570.130).

CCS HS HCS SS SCS SB 923, 828, 876, 694, & 736 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

This bill contains numerous provisions related to children and families including: limits the state's allowable fee for processing certain adoption documents to \$100 per child per adoption, or per multiple children adopted at the same time (currently the cost is \$10 per document); adds child abuse assessment centers in Camden County, Clay-Platte County, and the Lakes area; adds ministers as mandatory reporters of suspected child abuse or neglect; prohibits a parent, guardian, or custodian from being named in the child abuse registry if a child is found to require community-based services; and creates a new section to outline foster parent rights and responsibilities, and permits foster parents to be automatically registered with the Family Care Safety Registry at no additional cost, and adds that jurisdiction to the juvenile court where mental health treatment services are needed will be granted when a child or person is seventeen years old, in need of mental health services, and parent is unable to provide access to appropriate mental health services; and permits the court to order that the child receive such services in the least restrictive setting, based on an individualized treatment plan.

Current law permits the court to grant grandparent visitation in certain situations. As modified by this bill, the situations are as follows: (1) when the parents are getting divorced or are divorced and have denied visitation; (2) when one parent of the child is deceased and the surviving parent denies visitation to a parent of the deceased parent of the child; (3) when the child has lived in the grandparent's home for at least six months of the previous 2 years; (4) when a grandparent has been denied visitation for over ninety days, however, if the natural parents are married and living together, then the grandparent may not file for visitation; or (5) the child is adopted by a stepparent, another grandparent, or relative.

This bill provides that if the natural parents are currently married and living together, then a rebuttable presumption exists that the parents know what is in the best interest of the child. The bill requires the use of National Medical Support notice to enforce health benefit plan coverage required in child support orders. Current law requires the Circuit Clerk to send notice to employers when a parent has been ordered to provide health insurance coverage for a child. Current language is deleted regarding the

contents of the notice and new language requires the notice to comply with the National Medical Support Notice (NMSN) as required by federal law. All employers, unions, and plan administrators must also comply with the NMSN.

Currently, the circuit clerk must also send a notice to the obligor/parent. This bill requires the inclusion of a statement that the parent may contest the notice within thirty days. The parent may contest based on mistake of fact or because the parent obtained other insurance prior to issue of the withholding order.

This bill prohibits the child from being terminated from COBRA coverage, with some qualifications. 28.160, 135.327, 191.227, 191.233, 191.925, 192.016, 210.001, 210.115, 210.145, 210.201, 210.906, 211.031, 211.181, 294.011, 294.024, 294.030, 294.043, 294.060, 294.090, 294.121, 294.141, 452.402, 453.030, 454.606, 454.609, 454.615, 454.618, 454.627 and 454.700, RSMo

CCS HS #2 HCS SS SCS SB 969, 673 & 855 SEX OFFENSES AND OTHER CRIMES

The proposed legislation would create several new sex-related crimes; create the "Missouri Regional Computer Forensics Lab"; make changes in sex offender registration provisions (Megan's Law); create the crime invasion of privacy; create crimes relating to child enticement; and, add attempted forcible rape if physical injury occurs and attempted forcible sodomy if physical injury occurs to the list of "dangerous felonies" and prohibit post-conviction bail for the crimes of first degree statutory rape, forcible sodomy and first degree statutory sodomy. The legislation would also provide authority to combat technological crimes, and expand the definition of some crimes to include the use of technology. There are new crimes relating to sexual assault of nursing facility patients. (Similar provisions are found in SB 758 and SB 1070.) 43.540, 217.690, 547.170, 556.061, 565.225, 565.253, 566.010, 566.090, 589.400, 589.410, and 632.483, RSMo

SB 1001 SHERIFFS' RETIREMENT FUND

Requires all counties in St. Louis who participate in the sheriff retirement system to also fund the system. Chapter 57, RSMo

SB 1028 LAW ENFORCEMENT DISTRICTS

Revises the procedures for creating a law enforcement district. The circuit clerk shall present the petition to the judge, who shall set the petition for hearing not less than thirty nor more than forty days after the filing. The notice is to be published on three separate days. 67.1866, RSMo

HCS SCS SB 1070 SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION/SEX OFFENSES

This legislation makes changes in sex offender registration provisions (Megan's Law), and prohibits post-conviction bail for the crimes of first-degree statutory rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault, deviate sexual assault, sexual abuse, and first-degree statutory sodomy. 43.540, 547.170, 589.400, and 589.410, RSMo (There are similar provisions in SB 758 and SB 969.)

HCS SB 1102 NUISANCE PROSECUTIONS

This act allows county prosecutors with jurisdiction to prosecute nuisance cases (relating to HIV transmission) along with the Department of Health and Senior Services. 191.680, RSMo

CCS HS HCS SS SCS SB 1107 EMERGENCY SERVICES

This bill contains provisions relating to emergency service regulations, emergency service personnel, and firefighter retirement benefits. There are criminal penalties for violations of some sections, and provisions for injunctive relief. 87.207, 87.235, 99.847, 190.044, 190.050, 190.092, 190.094, 190.100, 190.101, 190.105, 190.108, 190.109, 190.120, 190.131, 190.133, 190.142, 190.143, 190.160, 190.165, 190.171, 190.175, 190.185, 190.196, 321.130 and 321.180, RSMo

HCS SB 1119 BUILDING SECURITY

Authorizes the Office of Administration to provide armed security guards at state-owned or leased buildings, except in Cole County. OA may either hire such guards as state employees or contract with a properly licensed firm. Chapter 8, RSMo

SCS SB 1266 CIGARETTE SALES

Imposes new restrictions on the sale of gray market cigarettes, and creates new fines and penalties. 149.200, 149.203, 149.206, 149.212, and 149.215, RSMo

HOUSE BILLS

CCS SCS HS HCS HB 1037, 1188, 1074, & 1271 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR SEXUAL OFFENSES

This bill removes the statute of limitations for the crimes of forcible rape, attempted forcible rape, forcible sodomy and attempted forcible sodomy. 556.036, RSMo (This is identical to SB 650.)

SCS HB 1078 REGIONAL JAIL DISTRICTS

Would authorize regional jail commissions to have a 1/8%, 1/4%, 3/8%, and 1/2% regional sales tax for the purpose of operating a regional jail district, if approved by qualified voters of the district. Chapter 221

CCCS #2 SS SCS HB 1270 AND HB 2032 MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES

This legislation amends several provisions of law regulating traffic offenses; expands driving while revoked to violations from other states; changes the surcharge and its basis for the Spinal Cord Injury Fund; and, creates the "Head Injury Fund" to be financed by a \$2.00 surcharge on criminal, and traffic cases, and ordinance violations, and creates a state "fleet manager."

The bill also amends the right-of-way statute by imposing additional fines and license suspensions when the violation resulted in physical injury, serious physical injury, or death to any person. All proceeds of the fines are to go to the motorcycle safety trust fund. The motorcycle safety trust fund surcharge is changed to \$1.00 in all criminal cases. 61.021, 300.075, 300.080, 300.100, 300.105, 300.110, 300.125, 300.160, 300.215, 300.300, 300.348, 300.350, 300.585, 300.595, 302.130, 302.137, 302.321, 302.720, 304.001, 304.022, 304.027, 304.200, 575.010 and 575.150, RSMo

HCS HB 1386 & 1038 TINTED WINDOWS

Revises the statute relating to tinted vehicle windows. 307.173, RSMo

This bill has an emergency clause and was signed by the governor on 2/14/02.

SS SCS HCS HB 1443 CHILD ABANDONMENT

This legislation enacts the "Safe Place for Newborns Act of 2002." The act protects newborn children from injury and death caused by abandonment by a relinquishing parent and provides alternatives to abandonment. A parent will not be prosecuted for charges of criminal abandonment or endangering the welfare of a child five days old or younger if the parent voluntarily delivered the child safely to the physical custody of an authorized person. A parent is provided an affirmative defense to criminal abandonment or endangering the welfare of a child six days old but no older than 30 days if the parent voluntarily delivered the child safely to the physical custody of an authorized person. Authorized persons are required to take physical custody of a newborn without court order if they believe that the child is no more than 30 days old and that it is delivered by a person purporting to be a parent. If delivery of a child is made to a place other than a hospital licensed under Chapter 197, RSMo, the person taking custody is required to immediately transport the child to the nearest hospital. The hospital is required to notify the Division of Family Services and the local juvenile officer upon receipt of a child. The local juvenile officer is required to begin protective custody proceedings and request that the child be made a ward of the court during the child's stay in the hospital. Upon discharge from the hospital and the continuance of the protective custody order, the division is required to take physical custody of the child.

Voluntary delivery of the child according to provisions of the bill constitutes implied consent of a parent to actions performed by authorized persons which are necessary to protect the physical health and safety of the child. It also constitutes a voluntary relinquishment of the relinquishing parent's parental rights.

In any termination of parental rights proceedings initiated after the voluntary relinquishment of a child, the juvenile officer is required to make public notice of a child that has been relinquished; and the non-relinquishing parent, wishing to establish paternity or maternity, has 30 days to identify himself or herself to the court and to state his or her intentions regarding the child. The court is required to initiate proceedings to establish paternity or maternity. The juvenile officer is required to examine the Putative Father Registry contained in Section 192.016 in order to determine if attempts have been made to preserve parental rights. If attempts have been made, the juvenile officer is required to make reasonable efforts to provide the notice of abandonment to the child's putative father.

If the child is voluntarily delivered to the custody of an authorized person, the non-relinquishing parent is required to take necessary steps to establish parentage within 30 days after the juvenile officer has filed the required public notice concerning the relinquishment of the child. If the non-relinquishing parent fails to take the necessary steps to establish parentage as required, the non-relinquishing parent may have all of his or her parental rights terminated.

Authorized persons listed in the bill are immune from civil, criminal, and administrative liability for accepting physical custody of children in good faith. The immunity will not extend for acts or omissions, whether negligent or intentional, which occur after acceptance of the child. 192.016 and 453.030, RSMo

This summary was prepared by the Research Staff of the Missouri House of Representatives and is used by permission.

SS SCS HS HB 1455 MISSOURI STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

This is a comprehensive retirement bill covering several public retirement plans; we have provided a summary of those sections of interest to court employees.

The bill:

- (1) Requires an employee who has forfeited creditable service to work continuously for one year before the forfeited credited service is restored. Currently, credit is restored after one day of employment;
- (2) Permits service credit to be given to an employee who has taken leave under the provisions of the Family and Medical Leave Act;
- (3) Requires benefit payments to be suspended for retirees returning to work in a position requiring at least 1,000 hours a year rather than after 1,000 hours of work have been rendered within a year. Determining whether a position is benefit eligible would be made by the agency instead of being tracked by MOSERS. Retirees who return to work in a benefit eligible position would be allowed to receive credited service;
- (4) Clarifies that a member who is eligible for normal retirement, terminates employment, and retires within 60 days of such termination is eligible for \$5,000 of life insurance coverage;
- (5) Permits a beneficiary to assign life insurance proceeds;
- (6) Clarifies the process and amount of sick leave that is reported to the retirement system;
- (7) Adds language regarding rollover distributions. (This language is necessary because of provisions signed into federal law as part of the Economic Growth and Tax Reconciliation Act of 2001);
- (8) Permits the designation of beneficiaries for final payment of a retirement benefit. The bill also permits the retirement system, in the event of a member's death, to refund to the survivor the difference between any purchase of service less any retirement benefit received, unless a survivor benefit is payable; and
- (9) Permits retirees who choose the deferred retirement option (DROP) to elect to take any portion of the eligible service in 12-month increments. Under current law, a retired employee must elect to take the entire amount of eligible service.

MISSOURI STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (CLOSED PLAN ONLY)

- (1) Removes the cash-out provision for employees who terminate employment on or after September 1, 2002;
- (2) Requires members who wish to purchase service credit for non-federal public employment in the State of Missouri to purchase all years of service, up to a maximum of four years;
- (3) Clarifies that a member who has reached eligibility for a normal retirement annuity must terminate employment prior to receiving a benefit; and
- (4) Clarifies language pertaining to the certification of contribution rates and the method of computing such level percentage of payroll.

MISSOURI STATE EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (YEAR 2000 PLAN ONLY)

- (1) Defines the responsibilities, obligations, and liabilities of any insurer or service organization employed by the MOSER board to administer disability benefits and stipulates an appeals procedure for denial of benefits;
- (2) Clarifies that an employee cannot receive creditable service in the closed plan for any period in which the member participates in the defined contribution plan established for colleges and universities;
- (3) Changes the qualification for members of the General Assembly to receive benefits from two to three full biennial assemblies; and
- (4) Permits for the designation of an agent, limited to a relative or spouse, for retired members who become incapacitated where there has not been designation of durable power of attorney.

MOSERS/JUDGES/PROSECUTORS/ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

The amount of service that may be transferred is changed from five to eight years.

OTHER

The bill clarifies that any judge who is a commissioner or deputy commissioner of a circuit court who had creditable service in the MOSERS and the Judicial Plan may elect to consolidate all of that service in either plan or draw separate retirement benefits from each plan.

The bill contains an emergency clause. 50.1020, 50.1040, 86.200, 86.213, 86.251, 86.255, 86.256, 87.207, 87.235, 104.050, 104.095, 104.110, 104.140, 104.250, 104.254, 104.270, 104.335, 104.344, 104.350, 104.374, 104.380, 104.400, 104.436, 104.438, 104.515, 104.540, 104.601, 104.620, 104.625, 104.800, 104.1015, 104.1018, 104.1021, 104.1024, 104.1039, 104.1054, 104.1066, 104.1072, 104.1075, 104.1084, 104.1093, 104.1200, 104.1210, 104.1215, 217.665 and 476.517, RSMo

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SCS HB 1537 PROBATE

Makes changes in endowed care and trust law, and excludes debt from the statutory limit of small estate administration. 214.330 and 473.097, RSMo

HB 1659 SURCHARGES

This bill provides that clerks can only collect certain surcharges authorized by ordinance, order, or resolution effective on or after 1/1/97 if authorized by statute. 488.005, RSMo

HB 1715 INTERPRETERS FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED

Includes juvenile proceedings for juveniles in detention facilities in those situations where an interpreter for the hearing impaired is required. 476.753, RSMo

HS HCS HB 1756 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

This bill makes various revisions to the law requiring HIV testing of sexual offenders including: permits prosecuting attorneys who are prosecuting cases involving transmission of HIV or prostitution to have access to certain confidential HIV testing information; permits victims of sex offenses to receive information about whether the defendant tested positive for HIV or other specified sexually transmitted diseases; adds biting and other actions that cause a person's blood or bodily fluids to come into contact with another's blood or bodily fluids to the list of ways in which one can commit the crime of recklessly exposing another to HIV; and permits the court hearing a sex offense case that involves sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse to order the offender to undergo testing for HIV and for sexually transmitted diseases, pursuant to the filing of a motion by the prosecuting attorney. The results of the test must be released to the victim, the prosecuting attorney, and the defendant's attorney. The test results and the motion to obtain an HIV test must be sealed in the court's file. The bill permits the penalty for prostitution to be enhanced to a class B felony if the offender knew that he or she was infected with HIV prior to performing the act of prostitution; and, gives the court the discretion to allow the defendant convicted of class B misdemeanor prostitution to withdraw a guilty plea or reverse a verdict and enter a judgment of not guilty upon the defendant's successful completion of a drug and alcohol abuse treatment program. Defendants convicted of a class B felony prostitution may not withdraw their plea or have their verdict reversed, but the judge can consider the successful completion of a drug and alcohol treatment program in making sentencing determinations. 191.656, 191.659, 191.677, and 567.020, RSMo

HB 1768 JUDGMENT LIENS

Provides that judgment liens on real estate will continue for 10 years if the judgment was entered after August 28, 1998. The lien of judgments entered prior to that date continues for three years. 511.360, RSMo

HB 1814 ORDERS OF PROTECTION

This legislation makes several changes to the laws governing orders of protection. The bill: eliminates filing fees and other costs associated with obtaining orders of protection or registering foreign orders of protection; permits orders of protection to be terminated upon the request of petitioners; requires that full faith and credit be given to foreign orders of protection and modifies the procedure for registering foreign orders; and, requires courts, in child protective order cases, to immediately notify guardians ad litem or court-appointed special advocates and provide them with copies of the petition and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the parties within 24 hours of appointment. 455.027, 455.060, 455.067, 455.075, 455.504, 455.508, and 488.610, RSMo

HB 1822 LEAVE FOR MILITARY SERVICE

This bill changes the maximum military leave available to state employees from 15 days per year to 120 hours per year. The employee will only be charged military leave for the hours he or she would have been required to work if not on military leave. 105.270, RSMo

SS SCS HCS HB 1888 PAWNSHOPS/STEALING OFFENSES

This legislation provides new requirements for itinerant vendors and peddlers; raises the felony stealing limit to \$500.00 for various stealing offenses; provides new regulations and responsibilities for pawnbrokers with related new crimes; creates other new crimes; and increases the amount of money by \$1.00 that a prosecuting attorney may collect for a bad check charge. 150.465, 191.905, 252.235, 367.031, 367.044, 367.055, 569.095, 569.097, 569.099, 570.010, 570.020, 570.030, 570.040, 570.080, 570.085, 570.090, 570.120, 570.123, 570.125, 570.130, 570.210, 570.300, 578.150, 578.377, 578.379, 578.381 and 578.385, RSMo

HB 1895 CRIMINAL RECORDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This bill changes the name of the Criminal Records Advisory Committee to "Criminal Records and Justice Information Advisory Committee." It also adds to the committee's responsibilities, requiring it to assess the current state of electronic justice information sharing, recommend policies and strategies for the promotion of electronic justice information sharing and coordination, and provide guidance on the use of state or federal funds appropriated for the promotion of electronic justice information sharing. 43.518, RSMo

HB 2002 CORONER'S INQUESTS

Under current law, a coroner must issue a warrant to the sheriff to summon a jury for a coroner's inquest when a death has been caused by violence or casualty. This bill makes the issuance of a coroner's warrant to a sheriff discretionary. Under current law, jurors are responsible for determining if a person died as a result of a felony. The bill requires jurors to also determine if the felonious act was justified. Coroners are empowered to issue summons for evidence, documents, and materials of substance. The jury may view the dead body by photographic, electronic, or other means. 58.260, 58.270, 58.310, 58.330, 58.340, and 58.360, RSMo

SS SCS HB 2008 MOTOR VEHICLES

This bill contains numerous provisions relating to motor vehicle dealers. It makes it a Class C felony to knowingly and intentionally send in a separate document releasing a lien of another to Revenue without authority to do so. It also makes it a Class A misdemeanor for an owner to fail to name the lienholder in an application for title. 301.144, 301.550, 301.560, 301.600, 301.610, 301.620, 301.630, 301.640, 301.660, 301.661, 306.400, 306.405, 306.410, 306.420, 306.430, 306.440, 365.070, 365.120, 407.750, 407.751, 407.752, 407.850, 407.860, 407.870, 407.890, 407.892, 407.893, 454.516, 700.350, 700.355, 700.360, 700.365, 700.370, 700.380 and 700.390, RSMo

HB 2062 RESTRICTED DRIVING PRIVILEGE

Defines "restricted driving privilege," makes various technical corrections in driver's license statutes and requires individuals assigned to participate in a substance abuse traffic offender program to seek review of the assignment in the associate circuit court of the county in which the assignment was made. 302.010, 302.304, 302.525, 302.535, 302.540, and 577.041, RSMo

HB 2117 ACCESS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Extends the responsibility of the state to make information technology accessible to persons with disabilities to contracts and grants administered by the state that involve the procurement, development, or upgrading of information technology. 191.863, RSMo

CCS SCS HB 2120 STOLEN PROPERTY

Establishes the method for determining the value of certain stolen property. If the victim is a merchant, as defined in §400.2-104, RSMo, and the stolen property would have been sold in the ordinary course of the merchant's business, the value of the property is the price at which the merchant would normally sell the item. 570.020, RSMo